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NEW-YORK, *February* 12, 1770.

To the FREEHOLDERS, FREEMEN, *and* INHABITANTS *of the Colony of* New-York; *and to all the Friends of* LIBERTY *in* North-America.

FIVE Years are now elapsed since the American Press has been boldly imployed in asserting the Right of this Country, to an Exemption from British Taxation: Nor can a single Instance be assigned in any of the Colonies, of an Attempt to restrain it, or imprison any of the numerous Writers in this glorious Cause, 'till Mr. *Colden* and his Council, thought fit to take up Mr. *Parker*, the Printer of the New-York Gazette, and to commit me to the common Gaol; from whence I beg Leave, by the Advice of many of the Friends of Liberty, to address you.

That the impartial Public, to whom I most chearfully appeal, may be informed of this first Step against me, by those in Power: And tho' a Person of my humble Station, and so unequal to a Combat with Men in Authority, must necessarily foresee numerous Difficulties, and perhaps suffer private Ruin in the End; yet as I trust in God, *that he will preserve this Country from Slavery*, and as I was early in Sentiment opposed to the detestable Stamp Act (and as far as I know my own Heart upon true Principles of Patriotism) I am willing to RISK ALL, and shall think the Destruction of my Family, and the Loss even of my Life, trifling Sacrifices, if I can be in the least DEGREE serviceable to the common Cause of these distressed Branches of the Empire.

Every Body knows that the first Statute to amend the Mutiny Act, which passed in 1765, authorized the Governor and Council to appoint a Barrack Master, who was to furnish the Army with certain Necessaries; and enacted that the Province should reimburse his Expences, and for that Purpose Money should be *raised in such Manner as the public Charges for the Province respectively are raised.*

This Act alarming the whole Continent, as it evidently was designed to support a Standing Army, *while we were contending against the Stamp-Act*; nor could any Man rationally draw a Line of Distinction between a Law imposing a direct Tax, and one *obliged us* to impose it upon ourselves.

Embarrassed as we were in the Beginning, by a thousand Difficulties, it was then thought best in this Province, to contribute to the Army, and the whole Account of our Gifts for this Purpose, since the Year 1765, now exceeds the Sum of *Fourteen Thousand Pounds*; tho' to the Honour of our former Assemblies, it must be remembred, that they have remonstrated against the Contributions, and made such reluctant Compliances, as discovered an Attachment to the *American* Principle; and that they shunned as much as possible, a *formal* Recognition of the Mutiny Act.

But whatever Reasons there were for these Aids formerly, surely they were inapplicable to the State of the Colony, at the Time Mr. *Colden* convened his Assembly on the 21st of November last, when the former Gifts were made; we know not that there was a single Colony on the Continent, that would have conspired with us in a Refusal. Now we know that Boston and Carolina had ventured to disobey the Mutiny Act; rightly arguing, that a Conformity was NOT ONLY a Confession of Authority in the Parliament to tax this Country, but a tacit Approbation of the Revenue Acts, so distressing to our Trade, and unfriendly to Liberty; for as those Acts imposed Duties upon the Pretext of *protecting, defending* and *supporting* the Colonies, all Aids for the Troops could be considered in no other Light, than that of Supply for the Deficiency of those Funds.

At the worst we had nothing more to fear than our Neighbours, and had every Thing to hope from the Embarrassments of Administration, on Account of the domestic Troubles in England, and the universal Agreement of our own Merchants, to break off the commercial Intercourse, 'till America was relieved. We might then also conclude from the Circular Letter of the Secretary of State, promising a Repeal of the Duties upon Paper, Paint and Glass; that the Ministry were giving Way to our Complaints, and it became us to follow them up, and the rather because the promised Relief was a Trifle; and the unforeseen Demands from Russia, so much inervated the Non-Importation Agreement, that its Continuance must be longer than we expect, when that Bolt was lanced.

We had besides been Spectators of unusual Severity to our Boston Neighbours, and felt a loud Call to Animation, by the Miseries of a People, suffering for the common Cause: And how could we avoid joining our *Friends in Parliament*, in testifying an Abhorrence of the ministerial Despotism, in ordering Troops to awe that Colony into Compliances unfriendly to Liberty, and destructive of their Charter Privileges?

Every Motive therefore of Gratitude and Interest conspired to induce us to stand firm, and maintain an unbroken Bond of Union with the other Provinces, that a deep Impression might be made upon the Parliament *now sitting*, and to refuse any further Aid to the Army, as the *only Arrow left in our Quiver*, until the Revenue and Mutiny Acts were repealed.

The Poverty of the Colony—a Poverty occasioned by the Restrictions upon our Trade, (even supposing the Point of Taxation out of the Question) was an invincible Argument also for refusing *unnecessary* Aids. It was known that the Province Treasury was exhausted, that all our Funds will by the 1st of January, 1771, fall near 4000l. short of our Disbursments before September next; that a general Tax must soon take Place, to the Ruin of the Poor; that several Counties are besides in Arrear for former Taxes; and that the City of *New-York alone*, must now raise above 8000l. for Deficiencies, besides 3000 l. for the Poor Tax, and 1600 l. more for the Lamps and Night Watch.

Add to all this, that proportionate to our Prospect of being relieved with Respect to the Revenue Acts, and our Trade, should have been our Zeal for a Redemption from the Mutiny Act; for besides its Repugnancy to the grand Principle, we have been contending for, we are not able to bear *that Burthen* for supporting the *American* Army any longer: And would not the Enemies of our Liberty, afterwards have urged our Compliance *now*, as a Reason for its Continuance; and retorted with some Force, that *this* was the Juncture, for holding up *all* our Grievances to Parliament.

These were some of the Reasons that inspired a general Expectation, that our Assembly would have followed the Example of the *Massachusets Bay* and *South-Carolina*, and so many worthy Members were of the same Sentiments, that the Vote for *another* absolute Gift was carried only by one Voice.

It was nevertheless known *in the City of New-York*, that some People were for granting the Arearage, which would have been a Compliance with the Mutiny Act; and as I understood, it had been agreed in the Spring Session, to withhold any further Donations of this Kind, and to give the 1800 l. at that Time, merely to shew that the Statute for suspending our Colony Legislation, which was then become obsolete, had not excited the former Aids upon Supposition of its Validity as a Law. I attended the House almost daily from the 22d of November to the 15th of December, to learn upon what Principles any Motion for this Purpose could be supported.

That was the Day this important Matter was to come on; but from its peculiar Delicacy, Mr. *Cruger*, the Speaker, did not take the Chair for several Hours after the Members came in, and the Doors could not be opened till he did. I was told by a Member, that the Debates ran high, and that great Pains were taken to come, if possible, to a Conclusion without a public Division of the House. A verbal Message at the same Time was sent to the Governor, for Information, as to his Willingness to pass a Bill for an Emission of Paper Money, in Case the House would consent to one for the Troops; and when the Members returned from the Fort, the Doors were thrown open, and Capt. *De Lancey* soon after broke the Ice, upon this grand and momentous Concern, in the Manner appearing in the Votes of that Day.

In two Days after appeared in Public the Paper for which I am now imprisoned: The Assembly inserted it in their Journals, declared it a Libel, and voted 100 l. for a Discovery of the Author. Mr. *Colden* and his Council also proclaimed the Reward. Whether it is a Libel or not, or how far I am answerable for it, if it is, are important Points, with a Jury of my Neighbours (who, according to our glorious Constitution, are to be my Triers) will in due Time consider: And supposing it to amount to what the Crown Lawyers call a Libel, another grand Question will arise, whether considering its Import and Tendency, its Consequences, the Aim of the Author, his Principles, the virtuous Jealousy of the Times, the Parliamentary Claims, and their actual Session at this Juncture, how far it consists with the common Weal of the Colonies, to *search for* and *attack* the Author, whoever he is? This Question I shall leave to be settled by all the Friends of *America*: And I trust there are many Thousands who will speak out, regardless of the Frowns of our Enemies on both Sides of the Water.

Whether this Paper influenced any Member of the Assembly, I do not presume to determine. The Fact is, that the Vote for 2000 l. to the Troops soon afterwards passed into a Law, providing for Necessaries to accrue after the 1st of January last, and that the Deficiency demanded by Mr. *Colden, as Arrears* (amounting to upwards of 10000.) were left unpaid; for which alone, had there been a Provision, the Compliance with the Mutiny Act would have been formal and complete. But concerning the Origin and Progress of this Bill, I shall have Occasion hereafter to publish some Anecdotes of a very singular Nature, and will at present relieve the Patience of the Public, after a short Account of the Manner in which I became deprived of my Liberty.

It is supposed on good Grounds, that one CUMMINS, a young Strippling, from *Cork*, then a Journey-Man to *James Parker*, one of the Printers of this City, but afterwards discharged for bad Behaviour, allured by the proffered Reward, lodged a Complaint against him as the Printer of the above mentioned Paper: For on Wednesday the 7th Instant, the Sheriff took him into Custody on a Warrant issued by his Honor the Chief Justice, in which, as I am informed, he was charged as the Printer of that Paper, and made amenable before the Lieut. Governor and Council, to be examined concerning the Premises. This Process was in all Things strictly executed. While he was detained in a Course of Examination in the Fort, before the Lieut. Governor and the Council, the Sheriff returned to Mr. *Parker*'s House, and took all his Apprentices into Custody, and immediately conducted them to the Fort. Upon their Entrance, their Master, who had not the least Opportunity of seeing them after he was arrested, was ordered into another Appartment, under the Custody of the Sheriff, and by that Means was absent at their Examination. The eldest, as he declares, was first examined, and the Paper in Question, being produced to him, he was asked whether he had seen it before? To which he answered, that he had frequently seen it, as many others had, for that printed Copies of it had been dispersed about the City: He further alledges, that tho' repeatedly pressed to declare whether it was printed at his Master's Office, he refused to make any such Declaration; but that at Length being threatned with a Commitment, he confessed that it was printed by Mr. *Parker*, and at the same Time assured the Lieut. Governor and Council, that he was ignorant of the Author. The younger Apprentices, after his Example, charged the printing of the Paper on their Master; after which they were all dismissed. Further Proof being thus procured against Mr. *Parker*, he was again brought before the Lieut. Governor and the Council, and re-examined on the Subject; and tho' he repeatedly refused to discover the Author, yet being at length wrought upon by Threats that Application would be made to his Superiors, to procure his Dismission from his Employment in the Post-Office, and that he must either give Bail or be committed, unless he would discover the Author; and not having had it in his Power to consult with the Publisher about an Indemnification from him, he resolved to make the Discovery, provided he could procure the Engagement of the Government, that he should not be prosecuted. This Engagement his Honor and the Council, after some Consideration, thought proper to make. Upon which he submitted to an Examination on Oath, and then was discharged on his single Recognizance, to appear and give Evidence against the Person whom he charged as the Publisher of the Paper.—Early the next Morning the Sheriff came to my House and took me into Custody, on a Bench Warrant issued by his Honor the Chief Justice, wherein I was charged with causing the Paper to be printed, which in the Warrant is said to be a *false, seditious and infamous Libel*; and the Sheriff, according to the Command of the Precept, conducted me to the Chief Justice's Chamber, to be examined concerning the Premises, and to be dealt with according to Law. Tho' no Questions were put to me upon my being presented to the Chief Justice, yet immediately on my Entrance into his Chamber, his Honor said to me, "So you have bro't "yourself into a pretty Scrape."

To which I replied, "May it please your Honor, "that must be judged of by my Peers." He then told "me, that there was full Proof, that I was the Author "or Publisher of the abovementioned Paper," which he called *a false, vile, and scandalous Libel*. I replied again, "this must also be tried by my Peers."

His Honor thereupon informed me, that I must either give Bail or go to Gaol. I answered, "Sir, I "will give no Bail." He was then pleased to order the Sheriff to take me to Gaol, and made out a Mittimus, charging me as the Author and Publisher of a "certain false, scandalous, seditious, and infamous "Paper, addressed, directed to the betrayed Inhabi-"tants of the City and Colony of New-York, and sub-"scribed a Son of Liberty; and commanding the "Sheriff therewith to receive me, and safely keep me "in Gaol, until I shall thence be delivered by due "Course of Law."

The Purport of the Paper for which I am imprisoned is as follows: That while this unfortunate Country has for several Years past been striving under many Disadvantages to preserve its Freedom; and the Merchants of this City, and the Capital Towns on the Continent, have chearfully sacrificed their private Interest to the public Good, rather than promote the Designs of the Enemies of our happy Constitution, it was not to be expected that we should contribute to the Support of the Troops, thereby facilitating the Designs of the Ministry, and acknowledging our Approbation of the Revenue Acts. That such a Conduct would implicitly censure the Patriotic Denial of the Bostonians and Carolinians, and invigorate the drooping Spirits of the Promoters of that unpopular Mode of Taxation; That highly contradictory would be our Conduct in lately voting public Thanks to the Merchants, for entering into the Non-Importation Agreement, 'till the Repeal of the Revenue Acts, and now

See Stamp act pa. 53. Vol. 1.
See the Billeting Act pa. 27 Vol. 2
A Revenue Laws, viz. Molasses a[ct] vide pa. 9 Vol. 2—8
Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1.
q vid. the agreemen[t] in Index Vol. 2.
(1) See [Act] pa. Vol. 1. (2) vid Journ[als] of Times p. 323. &c.
(3) See Arm[y] of Troops pa. 263.
2. (4) See [Let]ter pa. 10[7] Vol. 2. (5) [Ib.]
(6) See 4[to] a[ct] pa. 748. Vol.
(7) See pa.
(8) vid page 597. Vol.

4 See Page 580 Vol 2. ‖ See Page 690 Vol 2. ¶ Vide the Paper, Page 10

contradicting it by countenancing British Acts, and complying with ministerial Requisitions, utterly incompatable with Freedom. That what could render such a Benevolence the more inglorious, was, that the Money required, was to be applied to the Support of Troops ever dangerous to a free State; and thence the perpetual TERROR of all who prize our EXCELLENT—Constitution. Nor that Instances were wanting of the illegal Interposition of the Military, to screen the Enemies of the Public, in their open Attempts to baffle the only practicable Expedient to secure our Liberty. That certainly dangerous were all Precedents of making Grants to the Crown; and no Time so opportune to refuse such Requisitions as the present.—That every Overture for procuring the requested Aids, by promising the Emission of a Paper Currency, must be insidious and hollow; it being against all Probability to expect the Royal Assent to any Acts of that Import, as directly repugnant to his Majesty's Instructions. That EXTRAORDINARY indeed, and boding no Good to the common Weal, was the late sudden Coalition between Politicians, who had so long been at mortal Odds, and even unfavorable to, and destructive of the Freedom and Independency of the House, had been all private Cabals between the Assembly and the other Branches of the Legislature; and upon the whole, advising a Convention of the People, to take their Sense on the important Point, and to wait on their Members, insisting on their Opposition to the Bill, and in Case of their Refusal, to appoint a Committee to draw up a State of the whole Matter, and send it to the Speakers of the several Houses of Assembly on the Continent, and to the Friends of our Cause in England, and to publish it in the News Papers, that the whole World might know our Sentiments on the Matter, in the only Way our Circumstances would admit.

This is the Substance of the Publication, which occasioned the late keen Resentment against the supposed Author, and the Reason why it so accutely stings, no Man can be at a Loss to determine. And now, my Fellow Citizens, and Fellow Americans, when the infamous Star Chamber Doctrine of Libels, has so long been exploded in the Mother Country, I rejoice to think that I may in the least contribute to prevent its Appearance in these happy Regions! Once indeed! it attempted in this Land of Light and Liberty, to rear its baneful Standard, and round it flocked the Adherents of the very Party who now endeavour to re-introduce it. But Liberty herself, in the Form of ZENGER, instantly prostrated the infernal Engine, and gained an illustrious Triumph.——Again do they presume to introduce that Absurdity of Absurdities; that every Quintessence and Consummation of all Nonsence, that it is a Crime to speak or write the Truth! It is more than their Fellow Labourers in Despotism, in the Mother Country dare to do: Amidst all the Engines, these employed to render public Villainy triumphant over Virtue and Law; no Minister has been so presumptuous, no State Artificer so audacious, as to violate this Palladium of British Freedom.

Whatever public Robberies the Nation may grown under; whatever Venality and Corruption a ministerial Jobber may diffuse thro' the Land; whatever Insults may be offered to the Freedom of Elections, the most insolent Tool of arbitrary Power has not yet dared to dispoil them of this distinguishing, this priceless *Peculiar* of the British Constitution: For tho' in arbitrary Times Juries have been led to take the Directions of corrupt Judges, to find special Verdicts in the Case of Libels; yet no Minister, with the most venal Commons at his Heels, had ever the Assurance to move for a Statute obliging a Jury to pay Obedience to such Directions; and this in all State Prosecutions is the Bulwark of English Liberty against the Despotism of Court Favourites. What in Britain no Man dare to attempt, let none expect to see accomplish'd in America; for tho' there be among us of Sycophants many, and of Miscreants actuated by slavish Principles, and destitute of any Principles at all, not a few; still of Men or Spirit also, of avowed, determined, inflexible Friends of Liberty, there is a numerous Multitude. I therefore rejoice, that on me the Trial is to be made, I rejoice I am the first Sufferer for Liberty since the Commencement of our glorious Struggles; and if my Sufferings shall in the least conduce to promote the Cause, I shall esteem my Confinement a singular Felicity, and my very Bonds (however I abhor even the momentary Loss of personal Liberty) Glory and Triumph.——The Arm of Power could not perhaps, have fallen on a Subject more fearless of its Menaces, or more resigned under its most rigorous Exertion. Let it be tried, let it be fairly tried, whether of public Affairs faithlesly administred, and of the Majesty of the People vilely debased; a British Subject may not openly—complain: Let it be tried, let it be fairly tried, whether Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Writing are not the natural Effect of the Freedom of our excellent Constitution, and whether on suppressing that Freedom, the Constitution can possibly survive. I should therefore be sorry that any of my Friends should give themselves the least Pain or Anxiet; on Account of my Imprisonment; for myself I feel none, the Cause for which I suffer is capable of converting Chains into Laurels, and transforming a Gaol into a Paradise. For the many Visits I have already received from the Friends of Liberty of all Ranks, I am affected with sincere Gratitude, and am

The Public's most obedient humble Servant,

From the New Gaol, in New-York, Feb. 9, 1770. ALEX M'DOUGALL.

Messrs EDES & GILL,

"This is the master-piece of a *modern politician*, how to qualify and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot, that is to tread on their necks; how rapine may serve itself with fair and honourable pretences of public good; how the puny law, may be brought under the wardship, and controul of *lust*, and will, in which attempt if he fall short, then must a superficial colour of reputation, by all means, be gotten to wash over the unsightly bruise of honour. To make men governable in this manner, precepts are inculcated, that mainly tend to *break* a national spirit and courage by countenancing open riot, luxury, and ignorance, till having thus disfigured and *made men beneath men*, as *Juno* in the fable of Io, the *poor* transformed *heifer* of the common-wealth is delivered up to be stung and vext with the breese and goad of oppression".

HAVING observed, that the publications, in the Chronicle, were passed over, with general neglect, I took occasion, in the Gazette of the 12th instant, to express some concern, at this disregard:—the *cause* and the *consequence* of this neglect were also mentioned;—and the truth of what was remarked, on those publications, it was thought, wou'd serve as an apology, for the notice paid to a writer, in the Boston Chronicle.

The Bostonian, at his first appearance, was unjust, in his insinuations, abusive to individuals, and flagrantly false in his account of facts;—of this all ranks among us, were so well convinced, it would have been time mispent to enter upon a long confutation of what gained no belief. Accordingly, I openly declared, that I would not "divert the public attention from matters of general concern:" And after collecting the most plausible part of the Bostonian, I endeavoured to show the absurdity and sophistry of his reasoning. How far this endeavour was attained, the candid will judge, without being much influenced by the indiscreet vapour of the BOSTONIAN, on "the imbecility of my performance."

When an author informs his readers, that he is about to "wave his plan to answer what has been advanced by another gentleman, who signs himself AN INDEPENDANT", one would not naturally be led to conjecture, that this Independant, "instead of contending any, gave up several of the points started by the answerer": I say one would not readily think, that a writer of the Bostonian's "*kidney*" would lay down his important plan, to encounter sentiments, that, it should seem, no way interfered with his own: And now we are upon this head, I wish the BOSTONIAN for his own credit, would give us a minute delineation of his plan and his *schemes*, in order that we may judge of his consistency. For some sagacious minds are but too jealous, that his indeterminate expressions, and his inaccurate reasonings forebode no laudable design.

Since the BOSTONIAN has assured us, that "it would be unreasonable in him to expect that his assertions should be received as facts," many would be pleased to find his conduct, more conformable to his professions. It is, in general, a just observation, that matters of fact may be so fully proved, that mankind will be well satisfied of the truth; but should we make the gaining credit, the standard, by which to determine the merits of the present dispute; the BOSTONIAN and his party, when tried by this scale, would certainly be found wanting. After such an apparently generous declaration, it is *reasonable for me to expect*, that the BOSTONIAN will prove his *plump assertion*, that The INDEPENDANT "gave up several of the points started by him."

As there appears a diffidence, in the "defence of the Printers," and the matter is not very momentous, severe animadversion is declined, and we come to that part of our opponent's "answer," where he, with singular assurance affirms, that "the INDEPENDANT does not deign to take notice of the misery brought upon the town by the *eligible* scheme of non-importation"; not a word does he administer to sooth the needy, but to aggravate their distress, he tells us of such as indulge themselves in luxuries."——I am at loss to determine, whether the author, here, intended to be pathetic or to insult.

Something, however, was offered, by the *Independant*, which, he imagined, was "a sufficient answer to all the falacious cries of the hirelings, who were pretendedly lamenting the distresses of non-importation:"—And this surely was, at last, "a deigning to take that notice," which the Bostonian roundly declares to have been omitted.

Will any thing "*sooth*" a good mind so much, as to be sure and certain, that the inconveniencies that are felt, result from a noble struggle, in the most noble cause, that can inspire the human breast? Little minds are pleased with *soothings*: the hope of Americans is in greatness of soul: We determine to repel the stroke of adversity: we are animated in the trial, by the example of our persecuted, suffering and triumphant ancestors. Fired by their virtues, we will fight the good fight of faith, and protected by that ARM, which wrought their salvation, we, yet, hope to do valiantly for this goodly heritage of our fathers.

It is recommended to the BOSTONIAN, that while he is weeping over the calamities of the poor, that he would make some effectual discovery of their true source. For notwithstanding all that has yet been offered, the very *poor* themselves believe, that the enormous clogs and burdens of trade contribute much to deprive them of their daily bread. They have heard, that the very breath of tyranny blasts the luscious fruits of industry; and they are foolish enough to believe, that the misfortunes, they now bewail, are but the natural consequences of a fatal bondage;—they view present distress only as ominous of future woe, and the first fruits of oppression, however artfully gilded, are unpleasing to the eye, and ungrateful to the taste. And, at this day, even the studied productions, and harrangues of *the sweet speech-maker*, will gain no proselytes:——the man is known:—the charm is dissolved:—"*Hic niger est, hunc tu Romane caveto.*"

> And tho', like *fallen* BELIAL, "he seem
> "For dignity compos'd and high exploit;—
> "Yet all is *false* and *hollow*: *tho' his tongue*
> "*Drop manna*, and he make the worse appear
> "The better reason, to perplex and dash
> "Maturest counsels; yet *his thoughts are low*:
> "To vice industrious, but *to nobler deeds*
> "*Timorous* and *slothful*."

That *Cincinnatus* was called from the "*plough*" to conduct in the *field* of Mars, the histories of Rome mention; but that any of the Fabian name were husbandmen, I do not recollect to have heard. But in the days of Roman freedom, "*Pensioners*" of the great were not intrusted with the *chief command*, either in the camp or senate.——

In the purity of the *Roman* state, the great Fabius would have been *more* than "*taxed* with the meanness of his occupation, and the dirtiness of his hands," had he displayed the contracted notions of a warehouse education—the little pique of private resentment;—the wicked byass of party-policy;—and the indefatigable *lust* of restless ambition;—when, in solemn judgment, upon the property, life, and liberty of the citizen——in senatorial debate upon the privileges and rights of the common-wealth;——and in awful decision upon points, which intimately affected the fate of empires!

The same Johnson, who supplied the "definition of a pension"—affords the following account of a PENSIONER:—"One, who is *supported* by an allowance *paid at the will of another*; a dependant; a *slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master*"——Good GOD! What must be the distress, the sentiments, and feelings of a people, legislated, condemned and governed, by a creature so mercenary, so dependant, and so——

But I forbear: my anguish is too exquisite——my heart is too full!

We will resume then, our enquiry, whether the BOSTONIAN was not a little precipitate in his unwary intimation, that the INDEPENDANT had not "*contended any* of the points he had started."

Were the observations I made on the Bostonian's "*good cause*" pertinent and unanswerable? Is not that gentleman caught between the horns of a fatal dilemma? Must not the gentleman either frankly own his concession to be "futile and absurd," or endeavour to answer the purport of what was offered, on the only rational constructions of his words? On this head, I will not, here, press the gentleman further.

The "impertinence," or "the palpable sophistry" of the Bostonian's reasonings, was so sufficiently evidenced, that, *to save appearances*, it would have been more politic and decent for the gentleman to have given a better reply, than barely to suggest, that *no points be had started were contended*.

Lest I should give further occasion to PACIFICUS, and other such *courtly* writers, to descant on a *very fertile* and *interesting* subject;——and animate "my countrymen to *confide* in the *experienced* justice and generosity of G*B." I close, with the sentiments of a man, whose genious, learning, fortitude and piety, rendered him the scourge of tyrants, and a glory of the world.

"What stirs the *Englishmen* sooner to *rebellion*, than violent and heavy hands upon their properties and persons? yet there are those, who (in spight of our charter, and the souls of our progenitors, that wrested their liberties out of the *Norman* gripe, with their dearest blood and highest prowess) have not ceased to set at naught and trample under foot all the most sacred, life-blood laws, statutes and acts of parliament, that are the holy covenant of union and marriage, between the king and his realm, by proscribing and confiscating, from us, all the right we have to our bodies, goods and liberties. *What is this, but to blow a trumpet and proclaim a fire-cross to an hereditary and perpetual* CIVIL WAR?"

AN INDEPENDANT.

I Turn to Index to Vol. 2 To Find merchants Agreement

& See the whole affair page 359.

|| Supposed to allude to Gov. Hutchinson

§ Gov. Hutchinson

* Great Britian

& See pa. 205

¶ See the paper pa. 10

V See the Billeting act pa. 274. Vol. 2. & vid pa. 33

vid 59 page

The WATCH-MAN. No. I.

Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce
Et procul: O miseri quæ tanta insania Cives,
Creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis Danaûm? Sic notus ULYSSES?

THE dangerous unconstitutional innovations and infringements, made by the General Assembly of the province of New-York in their last two sessions on the liberties of their constituents, have greatly alarmed the impartial friends of liberty and the colony in this city and other parts of the province. In a day when the American pulse beats very high for liberty; when it is the theme of almost every tongue and the subject of every public paper; it might justly be expected, that no American Assembly would be so hardy as to violate the rights of their constituents: And if any such monster should appear in this land of liberty, that there would not be wanting advocates for so glorious and important a cause; especially to represent the injuries done to it by this house in its trampling on the sacred rights of the people. I have waited with great impatience, expecting that some abler hand would undertake the benevolent task, to put the conduct of the Assembly in a proper point of light, and draw the attention of the province to its danger; but finding, that, altho' it is now eight months since the termination of the first session, no one has yet appeared to sound the friendly alarm to the almost sleeping colony; I have therefore determined to essay what I have so ardently wished might have been done by a more descriptive and perspicuous pen. While we are straining every nerve to baffle foreign attempts to enslave us, surely it must be very criminal in the descendents of Britons who love life and liberty alike, to be silent and to suffer their legal rights to be invaded and torn from them by their own representatives; which in this day of constitutional light, must be attributed either to gross ignorance or to a want of public virtue in those who ought to be the guardians and not the betrayers of the liberty of their constituents. But before I proceed to the particulars by which this Assembly has violated the sacred rights of the people; it will be necessary to inform the reader of the springs and causes, that induced the principal movers of these measures, to forget their duty to their constituents, and posterity by a sacrifice of their liberties on the base altar of tyranny and party spirit. There are in this province two ancient and respectable families, viz. The DeL——y and the L——n, who are, (as families) the only competitors in it for power. The former has an insatiable thirst for domination, to gratify which they spare no pains, and stick at no expence, not even at that of the invaluable liberties of the people committed to their guardianship, when a sacrifice of them is necessary to offer to their darling idol; which shall be abundantly proved hereafter. The most considerable of this family that has appeared on the stage of action was *J—s DeL——y*, Esq; who was Lieutenant-Governor of the province. This gentleman was a sage of the law and a great politician; by which means he and his family governed the colony in a period of ignorance for some time before, as well as while, he was at the head of the province. Certain it is, if he had been possessed of as much public virtue as he was of popular talents and influence, no man had it more in his power to serve the province than he had, and to leave a laudable lasting monument of it in the colony; but I am sorry to say, that, instead of doing that, he has left us, in the laws of the province, the most glaring evidence of the prostitution of his uncommon political genius and influence, to which he was prompted by a lust for universal dominion in the colony; and every thing that did not tend to that point, as lines from the circumference to the centre, was sure to be rejected. The following extracts from the acts of his administration, shews how little regard he had (with all his influence & pretended patriotism) to the liberties of the good people of this colony, or to the constitution; when a violation of them coincided with his darling object. Vide *Laws of New-York*,—Vol. 2. chap. 51. sect. XIII. "And to the end articles of war may be established within this colony: Be it further enacted, that the field officers of the several regiments shall be summoned to meet for that purpose, at the time and place to be expressed in such summons. And if at any meeting or meetings in consequence thereof, there shall be one field officer at least from each respective regiment in this colony; such articles as the Governor or commander in chief shall establish, with the consent of a majority of the field officers so met; shall, by virtue of this act, have full force and effect for the punishment of all offenders against the said articles, or any thing therein contained. Provided such punishment be by fine or imprisonment only, or both." XXXVI Sect. "Be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whenever it shall be found necessary to constitute and appoint a court-martial, in any of the regiments of this colony, the colonel shall return himself, and the next commanding officer of the regiment, and twenty-four other commissioned officers of his regiment, to the governor or commander in chief for the time being; who shall commissionate under the great seal of this colony, thirteen out of the said twenty-six, to be a court-martial, of whom a field-officer shall always be one; which field-officer shall be president of the court" —Vol. 2 *Laws of New-York*, chap. cxxxvii. Sect. xxix.— "Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case a sufficient number of volunteers do not offer by the fifteenth day of April next, to compleat the full number of two thousand six hundred and eighty effective men, including officers, it shall and may be lawful for his honor the Lieut. Governor, or commander in chief for the time being, and he is hereby enabled and empowered to supply the deficiency, by detachments to be made from the militia of the several and respective cities and counties of this colony, where such deficiency may happen." Can any judicious American Son of Liberty read these Sections without the utmost abhorrence of the memory of the man by whose influence the representatives of the people were so besotted, as to resign their liberties into the hands of an artful ambitious governor; who aimed to make a merit with the ministry of his influence in enslaving the freemen of this province, to agrandize himself and his family? surely he cannot. He must be as ignorant and insensible of the extent and value of his constitutional rights, as a Turk is of freedom, or an Hottentot of delicacy, who cannot see at first view, that these Sections are more like parts of the despotic edicts of that detestable tyrant Lewis xiv. than sections of the laws of a free people. For, only take away the recital of the authority that enacted them, and I defy the most penetrating, critical and fertile genius to discern the difference betwixt the spirit of them, and the arbitrary ordinances of despotic monarchs. By the xiiith Section the lieutenant-governor and his creatures, viz. The majority of the field-officers were to make laws, to fine and punish the freemen of the province. This was a government within a government unheard of and unknown to our happy constitution.—A despotism formed by a free government and that while the form of the latter remained pure.—A glorious constitution indeed for men who valued themselves on being free! or more properly, a tyrannical political engine to awe the whole militia to our Grand Seignior's sovereign nod. This was so flagrant a breach of the trust reposed in the representatives by the people, that it needs but little comment. If these acts did not enslave the freemen of the province, I confess, I have no idea of what slavery is. The people were to be subject to laws made by men under dangerous influence; to whom they never delegated any power whatever, and who were under no checks from which the people could derive any security; but on the contrary, they were *Will and Pleasure* Minions of his Honor's, that must expect to be superseded, whenever they refused to be his humble slaves: so that the people, governed by laws made by the Lieut. Governor and these officers, were as much slaves as the Mahometans; because they had no agency in the choice of any of the legislators; the want of which in the opinion of every true Whig, is the very essence of slavery; as the contrary constitutes freedom. Our Lord Paramount not satisfied with the influence arising from his power as Governor; of appointing and commissionating the officers of the militia, and his being with the majority of the field officers, invested by our obedient assembly with a power to make articles of war for the government of the militia. must needs have the chooſing of the judges, before whom the transgressors were to be tried; (which he was empowered to by the xxxvi section) that so he might have it in his power to crush any of his political enemies, that durst oppose any of his arbitrary measures. Yet after all, not contented with even these terrible powers of despotism, (for such they were) to make his power complete, he was by the xxix section of chap. cxxxvii, invested with authority to detach as many as would make up the quotas out of the militia; if the number of men to be raised were not compleated in a certain time. By this section he had as absolute power over his political opposers, as the most despotic monarch could wish to be possessed of;—he had but to order a militia officer, to detach the man that he would have punished and removed from his opposition, and it would be done. Thus he formed an iniquitous power, which operated in a circle as it originated from and was directed to himself; by which means he had the absolute command of the province, viz. He commissioned the officers of the militia, justices, &c.—He, with the majority of the field officers, was to make articles of war for governing the militia.—A field officer, with such of the commissioned officers of the militia as *he* chose, was to constitute the court martial; by whom all the militia were to be judged:* To which add his influence on the judges and justices. By a law of the province, all the men from sixteen to sixty years, except the council and assembly and ministers of the gospel, were to inlist in the militia or in default to pay a fine. This militia, under these powerful and tyrannical restraints, with only the shadow of liberty, were to choose the assembly; who not only had the liberties of the people in their power, but the purse strings of the province; or to speak more properly, at his honor's command. For who would dare, under such a complication of tyranny, to oppose a candidate countenanced or put up by him, when he was in danger of losing his commission; of being tried by a court martial; or detached to go into the army and torn from his family, who perhaps depended entirely on him for their support? or what representative, thus chosen by *his* influence, would have courage to oppose his measures or requisitions to the assembly, when he knew that his seat would be in danger? Few, very few, under such restraints & elected by such means, would have the virtue to do it. The truth of these observations is abundantly evinced in the acts in question; for surely nothing short of such undue and powerful influence, together with a total privation of public virtue in the leading members could prevail on the house of assembly, to betray the trust committed to them, in instances so manifestly subversive of the liberties of the people, as these were. And now let me request the candid reader, to pause a little and recollect, if he can, any acts of legislation of any free government properly exercised, more subversive of the rights of the people than these:—I am perswaded he cannot; for the xiii section has the very essence of despotism in it, viz. The legislature being entirely independent of the people; which is the very criterion of an arbitrary government. And the other sections with many others of the acts passed during Mr. DeL——y's administration are full of the same spirit; which the reader may see, by perusing the laws and journals of his administration. If Charles the first deserved the ax, and James the second the loss of his kingdoms for changing the constitution, and thereby trampling on the natural and legal rights of their subjects, I leave the reader to judge, what this gentleman and his tools deserved. No patriot King of England, notwithstanding the many lucrative offices in his gift, ever aimed at such an unlimited and arbitrary power as this *American Steuart* artfully seized from the people; nor did the house of Commons, altho' under great influence of corruption, ever presume, to make so daring a breach on the liberties of the people of England, as to invest the King and militia officers with a power to make articles of war for the government of the militia. This is done by the three estates of the realm; but our *despotic James* would not be satisfied with the limits assigned by the constitution to his master and him. No, he must be absolute Governor of the province.

Happy is it for this colony, that he made his exit before our troubles with the mother country began; for the man that would make such inroads on the liberties of the people as *he* did, to gratify his thirst for power, and to give administration a high idea of his influence in the province, in order to secure him in the government; would from the same principle, exert every nerve of influence, to carry ministerial mandates into execution, at the expence of the liberties of the people, which he held very cheap when they came in competition with his interest. And I could wish, that, as he was the chief of his family, the spirit of despotism had died with him; if it had, the public interest would not have suffered new injuries, and it would have saved me the trouble of alarming the province. But, as families are fond of imitating the conduct of their leaders, and that of *his* having the long example of his artifice at the head of the politicks of the colony, they could ill-brook the thoughts of falling from their former importance, which could not be supported, but by the same means by which they had attained it. This despotic spirit induced them to exert their influence to bring about the detestable measures of the last sessions of the assembly, which were from the same source with that, which infatuated the assembly who were the obedient slaves of this artful genius, and betrayed the liberties of the people in the acts before-mentioned. The bill that formed the 51st Chap. aforesaid, was sent on the 18th of February 1755, Ingrossed from the council to the assembly, which the latter passed without any division, or proposal of amendment. (Vide Journals of the assembly, Vol. 2. page 437)—Doubtless owing to the influence of the relations and tools the Lieut. Governor had in the lower house. And its more than probable, that he had it drawn up himself, and sent it to the council, of which it was likely the assembly was not entirely ignorant. For *J—s W—ts*, Esq; reported the bill from the committee of the lower house, without any amendment; and, as he was his brother-in-law and upon good terms with him, there is the highest reason to conclude, that *he*, together with Messieurs Henry C——r, Peter D——y, William W——n, Frederic P——e, and John T——s, who were members of that assembly, with several others, were consulted on the bill, before it was sent to either of the houses, and to the influence of these gentlemen must be attributed the unanimity, with which it passed their house; for, had they exercised their understandings and exerted their influence, they could have made such amendments in the bill, as would have preserved the liberties of the people. But far from this, they made not the least objection or opposition to it; so that they are justly chargeable with the guilt of betraying the liberties of their constituents! And this will be the judgment of every judicious impartial man who reads the Journals and Acts of this assembly. What confidence then can we repose in these men who have with their eyes open, betrayed the liberties of the people? very little indeed; but of this more hereafter.——From these few specimens of this gentleman's despotic administration, would any judicious reader of the least modesty imagine, that his family would have the consummate effrontery to give him the appellation of the best Patriot that America ever bred; which they did in the two last elections, as a reason, why the good people of this city and county should give his son their suffrages? certainly he would not.—*But it is the spirit of* THE FAMILY *to brazen out and support the most glaring misrepresentations and absurdities*: This may be seen at large in a review of the military operations in North-America, from the commencement of the French hostilities to the surrender of Oswego; in a letter to a Nobleman; published in London in 1757; in which this gentleman's character is amply drawn, with several other interesting matters that happened in this province; very necessary to be known, by such as desire to be informed of the politicks of this colony, from Governor Cosby's time to the demise of *Mr. DeL——y*.* I would not have animadverted so much on this gentleman's political character; if his *family* had suffered his ambitious and dangerous spirit which is connatural to them to lie dormant with his dust. But, instead of that, actuated by the same unfriendly principle to mankind, they are restless in their endeavors, to impose his political vices for virtues; on a people, among whom inquiry, arts and sciences are very thin sown, in order to make them subservient to their ambitious designs. And were it not necessary, in order to give such as are not acquainted with the pursuits of the family, an idea of their intolerant temper, the better to enable them to judge of the source of the new and tyrannical doctrines adopted by the last session of assembly, to expose which is the design of the papers that shall be hereafter published. If neither of these reasons made it necessary, it is not only *justifiable* to expose the public enemies of a country, whether living or dead; but it is a *duty* which every man, that can do it, owes to the public, to prevent and deter others from attempting to follow their malignant and domineering examples. And in support of this sentiment, I have the authority of sacred and prophane historians. The latter of whom recorded and exposed, even the *private* as well as the *public* faults of the persons they design'd most to celebrate, intending thereby to hold up their iniquities, as Beacons to caution us to avoid the rocks on which they were shipwreck'd. But it is not for me to animadvert on the *private* crimes of individuals; for them *they* must answer at the bar of their Maker, to whom they are accountable. It is the sins of men against the public, I, as a member of society, have to do with; and to the bar of the Public I will bring them to be try'd; where no doubt they will receive an impartial sentence.

MOUNT LOOK-OUT, in the Colony of New-York, Feb. 8, 1770. } P.

* *His brother O—r DeL——y, Esq; being colonel of the New-York regiment would doubtless have been of the court martial in order effectually to influence the determinations of it so as to answer the purposes of the family.*

* *This gentleman inlisted in life under the black and abominable banner of despotism, which the reader will see by a perusal of John Peter Zenger's trial, to which his family has generally faithfully adhered ever since.*

[See the SUPPLEMENT.]

¶ This referes to New York Assembly Granting Money for the Troops
Ja. Delancy * Oliver Delancy ¶ vid page 205

P. Delancy & Livingston

vide pa 67

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

YOU may with Confidence aſſure your female Readers, that a Number of the principal Ladies in Connecticut, have wholly diſcarded foreign Tea, 'till the Revenue Acts are repealed, and others are coming into the patriotic Meaſure; ſo it is to be hoped, in a few Weeks, the Conſumption of the pernicious Plant will be totally annihilated. In the Stead of Bohea, they adopt Thyme Tea, which may be adviſeable to the Ladies of the Town of Boſton, it being very ſalubrious, and agreeable to the Taſte of moſt Perſons, and to be had in the Garden of moſt every Gentleman, if not, it is eaſily procured and cultivated.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joſeph Callender, *Baker.*

Near Beacon-Hill at New-Boſton,

A Quantity of *Newfoundland*

Bread, baked laſt Fall, a parcell of good ShipBread well baked and dry'd, which he will ſell as cheap for Caſh, as can be had at any other Place in Town of the ſame quality.——Alſo, Butter Biſket in Kegs, Crackers and Bran may be had at all ſeaſons.

N. B. As he does not Bake any Loaf Bread, there is none of the fine Flour taken out from his Ship Bread, nor any mixture whatever, for he purchaſes Wheat wholly.

COD-LINES

SUPERIOR to any Imported, Manufactured and to be Sold by BOX and AUSTIN, at their Store in King-Street, near the Head of the Long-Wharff, Boſton. Where may be had,

FINE WHALE WARPS, CABLES, CORDAGE and TWINE, &c.

For the Benefit of Mr. JOAN,

Will be performed;

A Grand CONCERT

of Vocal and Inſtrumental MUSIC at Concert Hall on Thurſday the firſt Day of March next, to begin Half after 6 o'Clock, P. M.

The Vocal Part, Viz.

TWO Grand Chorus's for four Voices, the Words well adapted to the preſent Times.

Two other excellent Songs.

TICKETS to be had of the Printers, (at Half a Dollar each) or of the ſaid Joan, living at ſaid Concert-Hall, where he Teaches the Violin, Germain Flute, & Baſſe Viol.

N. B. ALL the Violins that ſhall be uſed in this Concert, have been Manufactured here by the ſaid Joan, who makes and ſells very cheap, Violins, Screw-bows and Caſes, Baſs-Viols, &c. no ways inferior to the beſt imported;—He alſo mends thoſe Sorts of Inſtruments at a reaſonable Rate.

RAN-away from his Bail in Suſſex County New-Jerſey, Aaron Skincle; has changed his Name to that of William Will, and doubtleſs will for any other. He is near 6 Feet high, about 25 Years of Age, ſpare and genteel, black flowing Hair, naturally curled; fair ruddy Complexion, with fine black Eyes. He is a Shoemaker by Trade, but very fond to paſs himſelf for a Gentleman. He wore a Wine-coloured Coat, with a very long Waiſt; brown Manchester Jacket and Breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid Run-away, and ſecures him in his Majeſty's Goal in Great-Barrington, giving Notice to Major Gray of Stockbridge, ſhall be entitled to the Sum of FORTY SPANISH DOLLARS, on Application to ſaid Gray, or the Subſcribers at Rocheſter, in Ulſter-County, Province of New-York. TERCK DEWITT,

Boſton, Feb. 19, 1770. THOMAS DEWITT.

CASH

TO be given for damag'd Pot-Aſh, and Black Salts, by JOHN GREATON, Jun. at his Store in Roxbury.——— Where is to be Sold,

WEST INDIA GOODS of all Sorts, cheap for Caſh.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands upon the Eſtate of Mr. William Owen, late of Boſton, Book-keeper deceaſed; and all that are indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order for a Settlement, to Sarah Owen, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate.

NAILS.

NAILS manufactured, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, at the Head of Oliver's-Dock, Boſton.

A young Man who underſtands

driving a Chaiſe and taking Care of Horſes; alſo attending upon a Family, wants a Place; inquire of Edes and Gill.

Whereas ſome evil-minded Perſon

or Perſons, did break open the back Door of a Shop leading to New-Boſton, on Saturday Evening the 17th Inſtant, between the Hours of five and ſix, and took out from thence the following Articles, viz. 6 Red and White Linnen Handkerchiefs—Red Ground and ſpotted with White—1 White Ground ſpotted with Red—1 Purple Ground ſpotted with White—1 Blue and White croſs barr'd—6 Pair Childrens white Worſted Hoſe with color'd Clocks—1 Pair Clouded ditto Blue and White—5 Pair Mens Purple Gloves, and 1 Pair Purple Silk Mitts—3 Pair Brown Thread Gloves.——If the above Articles ſhould be offered for Sale, it is deſired they may be ſtop'd and Information given to the Printers.

WANTED,

A Wet Nurſe with a good young

Breaſt of Milk, within 4 or 5 Miles of Boſton. Any one that can be well recommended may be further inform'd by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

Choice Capers and Anchovys, by

the Keg or ſingle Pound,

TO BE SOLD BY

Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, Fore-ſtreet, Boſton.

ALSO,

New Raiſins and Turkey Figgs by the Cask.

CURRANTS, Citron, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Rice, Oatmeal, Piemento per Hundred weight, Pepper, Almonds, Salt-Petre, Indigo, Starch, Pipes, Lyn-Shoes, Wine Glaſſes by the Groce, Allum, Ginger, Copperas per Caſk, Redwood and Logwood per 100, Kippen's Snuff per Dozen, Kippen's Tobacco per Dozen, or leſs Quantity, Chocolate, Loaf and brown Sugar, Crown Soap, Muſtard per pound or in Bottles, long-handled Hearth Bruſhes, Florence Oyl per Cheſt or ſingle Flaſk.

With a good Aſſortment of Glaſs, Stone and Cream-colour'd Ware, Delph Bowls from half a Pint to three Quarts, by the Dozen or ſingle.

N. B. A Quantity of NUTMEGS to be ſold cheap at ſaid Shop.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Lucas, Baker,

At the South End;

A Large Quantity of Ship-Bread, baked this Winter for want of better Employ, which I will ſell cheap for Caſh or Credit. As I would fain live and fill up my Place as a Baker, and be able to bear my Proportion of Government Expence, I will ſell Bread cheaper for Caſh, than any Bread-Importer in Town.

N. B. I would adviſe my young Brethren in this Branch of Buſineſs, to buy Wheat inſtead of Flour, that we might not be ſuperceded in this Branch of Buſineſs.

INDIGO.

A Few Caſks choice INDIGO, to be ſold at Warehouſe No. 5, on the Long-Wharff, by the Caſk, 100wt. or Dozen. Alſo, New-York Butter'd Bread, a few Loaves double-refin'd Sugar, Flour, Iron Stoves, &c.

ALL Perſons having Accounts open with the late Company of Meſſieurs Richard and Joſeph Billings, are once more deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with the Subſcriber. And all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Company, may expect to be ſued at April Court without Diſcrimination. J. TURELL.

Stray'd or ſtolen, a red-and-white

Spaniel Dog, named Spring, with long Ears, and ſhort bruſhy Tail. Any Perſon who finds ſaid Dog, and brings him to the Printers, ſhall receive a Guinea Reward.

Daniel Mac Neill,

Sadler & Cap Maker from *Dublin*,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, in Town and Country, That he has removed from his Shop below the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, to a Shop oppoſite the South Door of the Town-Houſe in King-Street, BOSTON,—Where he makes and ſells the following Articles at the loweſt Rate for Caſh, viz. Neat welted and plain Hunting Saddles, Foreſt Saddles without Iron or Wood, much eſteemed for Eaſe, Ladies Hunting Side Saddles, Gold and Silver Lac'd Furniture, Livery Furniture, Piſtol Caſes and Holſters with Furniture, Saddles and Bridles of all Sorts, Morocco and Buff Sword Belts, Portmanteaus and Saddle Bags, with every Article in the Saddlery Branch, in the neateſt and genteeleſt Manner, with Fidelity and Diſpatch: As he has had the Advantage of many Years Practice in the moſt principal Shops in Dublin & Towns adjacent, will engage to make any Piece of Work as compleat as can be imported: All Favours received will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

DANIEL MAC NEILL.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the proprietors of Laneſborough, in the county of Berkſhire, (legally warned) holden on the firſt day of March 1769, *ſaid proprietors granted a tax of £.209 towards building the Meeting-Houſe. Alſo at the ſame meeting granted a tax of* 9*s. on each right in ſaid town, to make and repair the roads.—Alſo at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors holden on the* 10*th day of July* 1769, *granted a tax of Ten Pounds to pay the coſt of fixing the place for the meeting-houſe. And whereas there are ſome of ſaid proprietors delinquent, and have not paid ſaid taxes. The whole or ſome part of each of the following original rights are delinquent, viz.* No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 25, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90 & 92.——*Theſe are therefore to notify all ſuch delinquents, that their lands will be ſold at public vendue (as the law directs) at the houſe of Mr. James Loomis, innholder in ſaid town, on Thurſday the* 29*th day of March next, at Ten o'clock before-noon, and ſo by adjournment, if need be, from time to time, until the whole be ſold, unleſs ſaid taxes, with the charges, be paid to Mr. Nehemiah Bull, treaſurer, before ſaid day of ſale, for the uſe and purpoſes above-mentioned.*

Laneſborough, 24, *Jan.* 1770. *James Loomis, John Powell, Andrew Squier,* } *Committee for ſale of delinquent proprietors lands.*

THE Eſtate of Mr. *Samuel Kneeland*, late of *Boſton*, Printer, deceaſed, being rendered Inſolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts—The Commiſſioners appointed by the honorable *Foſter Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probates for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims——GIVE NOTICE, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on the ſecond Wedneſday of this and the five following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock, P.M. *Boſton, Feb.* 3, 1770.

Joſeph Croſwell, *Taylor*,

HATH remov'd to a Shop the South Side of King-ſtreet, adjoining to Mr. Peck, Watch-Maker, juſt below Mr. Gerriſh's Auction-Hall, Court-Square.

Thoſe Gentlemen who favour him with their Cuſtom, will be ſerv'd in the beſt Manner, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

NOTICE is hereby given unto the proprietors of New-Fane, or any of them that held their titles under the grant of New-Hampſhire, that on July 20, 1764, *the ſame land by his Majeſty's order in council of that date, fell within the limits of the province of New-York: And on the* 25*th day of December* 1766, *your grants under the government of New-Hampſhire were forfeited for want of ſettlement. And on the* 8*th day of January* 1767, *I the ſubſcriber in behalf of the propriety obtained a grant of the above-ſaid townſhip in my own right, the condition of the ſaid grant obliging me to diſtribute to the grantees under New-Hampſhire their proportion of ſaid land, they paying me their proportion of the expence that I have been at in obtaining this grant, and a proper ſurvey under the government of New-York, which expence amounts to* 9*d. per acre on ſaid land, which money I have been out of for this three years and better: This is therefore to warn and give lawful notice to the above proprietors, or any one of them, forthwith to apply to me the ſubſcriber at my houſe in Boſton, on or before the* 10*th day of March next, and pay me ſaid money, and receive their proportion of land; and in caſe they neglect or refuſe to pay ſaid money by ſaid time, they may depend that they ſhall never have ſaid land, nor any part thereof; but I will ſell ſaid land for ſaid charges. Pray Gentlemen excuſe me for not giving you further Notice, as I know not who you are, nor where you dwell; but as I have waited long enough, I'm determined to wait no longer.*

Boſton, January 24, 1770. GILES ALEXANDER.

N. B. *Said Alexander has alſo to ſell* 30,000 *acres of choice good unimproved lands on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, within* 20 *miles of Northfield, pleaſantly ſituated on a large river, part interval, and part upland, perhaps as good as any land on the continent, at ſix ſhillings per acre together, or in ſmall lots, as beſt ſuits the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, ſhall have their choice out of ſaid land, firſt come firſt ſerved; good warrantee Deeds ſhall be given to ſaid land, as any title can be given under his Majeſty's grants in ſaid government of New-York.*

A Very likely Negro Child, of a good Breed, to be given away. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

CASH

TO be given for good PEARL and POT-ASH, for damaged Pot-Aſh, and for Black Salts, by

GEORGE ERVING,

At his Store in King-Street.

Where is to be Sold very cheap for Caſh—The beſt Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, juſt imported.—Alſo, Poland and Common Starch, which has been imported upwards of Sixteen Months.

Boſton, December 26, 1769.

Made and Sold by *Iſaac White*,

at the North-End, oppoſite the Salutation—Beſt Tallow Candles, Mould and Dip'd and Bayberry-wax Candles, all as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

N. B. Tallow by the Barrel.

To be ſold cheap for Caſh, Wholeſale or Retail, in Wing's-Lane,

A Quantity of Canadian Reed Deer-Skins in the Hair. Raccoons and dreſſed Sable, ſuitable for Ladies Muffs. Enquire of Levi Jennings Hatt-Maker on the Exchange, King-Street, Boſton, or the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few ſmall

Caſks of French Brandy, and ſome beſt Caſtile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbctf.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

See Molaſſes act pa. 9. Vol. 2 Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

A LIST of the Names of *those* who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro'out NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement. ||

John Bernard,
(In King-Street, almost oppoſite Vernon's Head.

James McMaſters,
(On Treat's Wharf.

Patrick McMaſters,
(Oppoſite the Sign of the Lamb.

John Mein,
(Oppoſite the White-Horſe, and in King-Street.

Nathaniel Rogers,
(Oppoſite Mr. Henderſon Inches Store lower End King-Street.

William Jackſon,
At the Brazen Head, Cornhill, near the Town-Houſe.

Theophilus Lillie,
(Near Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-Houſe, North-End.

John Taylor,
(Nearly oppoſite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,
oppoſite the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, all of Boſton.

Iſrael Williams, Eſq; & Son,
(Traders in the Town of Hatfield.

nd, *Henry Barnes*,
(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

muſt evidently appear either by Importing Britiſh Goods contrary to the Agreement or by breaking their ntract with the Merchants, that they have prefered their n little private Advantage to the Welfare of Ameri- It is therefore highly proper that the Public ſhould w who they are, that have at this critical Time, ſor- ly detached themſelves from the public Intereſt; and hey will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all o are well-wiſhers to it; ſo thoſe who afford them their untenance or give them their Cuſtom, muſt expect to conſidered in the ſame diſagreeable Light.

JUST PUBLISHED,
nd Sold by EDES & GILL in Queen-Street; and, T. & J. FLEET in Cornhill,
[*Price 9d. ſingle, and at half a Piſtereen per Dozen.*]

EDES & GILL's
North-American ALMANACK, AND *Maſſachuſetts* REGISTER,
For the Year 1770.

Being the Second after BISSEXTILE or LEAP-YEAR. Calculated for the Meridian of BOSTON, Latt. 42 Deg. 25 Min. North.

CONTAINING,

A Proſpective View of the Town of Boſton the Capital of New-England; and of the Landing of ——— Troops in the Year 1768, in Conſequence of Letters from Gov. Bernard, the Commiſſioners, &c. to the Britiſh Miniſtry—Eclipſes—Extract from the Life of Publius Clodius Britano Americanus, continued—— A Liſt of the Importers and Reſolves of the Merchants &c. of Boſton—A Table in Sterling, Halifax, Maſſachuſetts L. M. & O. T. Virginia, Penſylvania, and New-York Currencies—Courts in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New-Hampſhire, Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland—— Judgment of the Weather, Suns and Moon's Riſing and Setting, Time of High Water, Feaſts and Faſts of the Church of England, &c.—A Liſt of the Hon. His Majeſty's Council, and the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives—— Judges of the Superior and Inferior Courts, Judges of Probate, Regiſters of Deeds, High Sheriffs and their Deputies—Officers of the Admiralty and Cuſtom-Houſe—Notaries Public—Poſt-Office—Juſtices of the Peace thro'out the Province, and for each County—Barriſters at Law—Preſident, Overſeers, &c. of Harvard College—— Miniſters, Churches and Religious Aſſemblies thro' the Province—Officers of the 14th & 29th Regiments in Boſton—Officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, with the Names of the Captains of ſaid Company, from its Incorperation—Officers of the Troop of Horſe Guards—Officers of the Boſton Regiment—Field Officers of the ſeveral Regiments through the Province—Officers of Caſtle William, and the Batteries in Boſton—Coroners —Officers of the Town of Boſton—Fire-Engine Men—Liſt of Commiſſioners and other Officers of the Revenue, WITH THEIR SALARIES!——— Liberty Song—Parody Parodiz'd—A New Song, to the Tune of the Britiſh Grenadier, by a SON OF LIBERTY —Public Roads, with the beſt Stages or Houſes to put up at—Quakers Yearly Meetings in New-England—Difference of the Time of High Water at ſeveral Places on the Continent, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At TEN o'Clock.
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,
A Variety of Goods——among which are,
Broad Cloths, Iriſh Linnens, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, a Variety of Womens Stays, nine Suits of Mens Wearing Apparel, a large Quantity of Needles, Necklaces, Oanabrigs, Mens Hoſe, Breeches Patterns, ſuperfine black Velvet, a Variety of Looking-Glaſſes, Leather-bottom Chairs Mehogany Frames, Feather Beds, &c, &c.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

By inſerting the following, you may haply oblige a Number of your Readers, beſides

Your humble Servant.

In the ſubſcriber, induc'd by the fair ingenuous propoſals, and duplicity, as well as *profeſs'd* impartiality of the Boſton Chronicle, put in for it, in January 1769. But I ſoon obſerv'd ſo ſtriking a contraſt, betwixt the pompous plan, and inſipid contents of the ſaid Chronicle, as made me heartily ſick of taking, and much more of reading it. However, as I put in for a year I worried thro' it, as I could; at the expiration of which I ſent by a faithful, and honeſt neighbour, to pay the other moiety, and drop the paper; he brought me a receipt, and told me they were ſtop'd.

But ſtill I could not receive the Boſton news, without the mortification of ſeeing the ſo much hated Chronicle attending the papers from the other printers. All my hopes of preſent deliveranee from ſo ſcandalous a paper, were now fruſtrated, and hope defer'd, made my heart more ſick than ever; and the rather as ſome of my friends unacquainted with my fruitleſs efforts and inward perplexity; not only with held from me their ingenuous pity and aſſiſtance; but imputed my taking the expoſed Chronicle, as a reproach not only of my patriotiſm, but of my underſtanding.

The laſt week, I went myſelf to the office, and not knowing but it might be by miſtake the papers were ſtill ſent, I aſk'd in as modeſt terms as I was acquainted with, how it came about that they ſtill ſent their papers to me? But, to my ſurprize, (as not imagining that any gentlemen in ſuch public buſineſs could be ſo ignorant of common life) was anſwer'd with ſuch a ſupercilious air, as, I could not have expected from any gentlemen educated on this ſide the cape of Good-Hope. And was told, in a manner peculiar to themſelves, to this effect. We have ſent you the papers, and you ſhall either return them back to the office, or pay for them; I then demanded the further coſt, which I freely paid, rather than have any further concern with thoſe papers, in hopes now the happy day was come, to free myſelf of the trouble of reading, and to roll away the reproach of taking, the ſo juſtl, deſpis'd Chronicle. But in returning my change of the money, they kept back one ſixth part more than they had demanded, which I mention'd to them; and was ſoon told in an air, and manner, which none, without a perſonal acquaintance with them, can well imagine, that they had got it, and they would keep it: I then left them cordially uniting in ſuch, to me before unheard of, tokens of their good breeding; that tho' I have ſince thought of the hiſſing of ſerpents, the pawwaws of a certain people, and have ſeen ſome heretofore whoſe affairs were deſperate, yet have found nothing fully to come up to an equality with them. I got away however in ſafety from all ſcourges, but thoſe of the tongue; and ſo glad was I to have done with the papers, I little valu'd my money; return'd home, and for joy on the occaſion, collected what Chronicles I had by me, and inſtead of binding them, made a bonfire of thoſe infamous papers, amidſt a number of friends, that rejoic'd with me on that occaſion.

Since which, however, I have conſider'd that as now I know who I have had to deal with, I have no certain ſecurity againſt thoſe papers, as no honour is pledg'd, and they may yet (for ought I know) ſend them as heretofore, thinking to tell me, in their own peculiar ſtrain, that I ſhall pay for them. I deſire therefore Meſſi'rs Fleets, that, if they are ſent there, as heretofore, for me, that they would not receive or ſend them to me; but treat the Chronicle, as they would an advertiſement from an head of braſs, i. e. Send them back to the place from whence they came; for I hereby declare, that I will neither read, nor pay, any thing more for the Boſton-Chronicle, from this time, henceforth, and for evermore.

NATHANIEL SARTELL PRENTICE.
Grafton, 19th *February* 1770.

CASH

TO be given for POTASH, damaged POTASH, or BLACK SALTS, by NATHANIEL SARTELL PRENTICE, at Grafton.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Summers, late of Boſton, Rigger, deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle and pay the ſame to Elizabeth Summers, ſole Executrix to the laſt Will of the Deceaſed. And thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to ſaid Executrix, in order to a ſpeedy Settlement.

WANTED,
A careful Woman to tend a Child;
Any one that can be *well recommended*, may apply to Edes & Gill for further Information.

RAN AWAY *from his Maſter* John Langdon, *the* 20th *of this Inſtant February, an* Indented Servant Lad *of* 14 *Years of Age, named* EBENEZER BLANCHER. *He had on when he went away, a Frock and Trouſers, over a dark ſtriped Homeſpun Jacket and Breeches, a ſtriped cotton and linnen Shirt, Shoes almoſt worn out, a Pair Braſs figured Buckles, this Country make. He is a ſmart ready boy, and will tell a good plauſible Story. Whoever will take him up and bring him to his Maſter, ſhall be rewarded for his Trouble.*

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are warned againſt carrying off, concealing or entertaining the ſaid Boy, as they would avoid the utmoſt Penalty of the Law, in that caſe made and provided.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Tracts of Land ſituate in Granville, in the County of Hampſhire, one containing about ſix hundred acres, the other about five hundred and fifty. Alſo about one hundred acres of land ſituate in Fitchburgh ſo called, formerly Lunenburgh. Alſo two Lots of Land ſituate in a range of Lots formerly laid out by Mr. John Allen, and meaſures ſeventy-ſix feet in the front on a Way or ſtreet of forty feet wide, leading down to Charles River at the weſterly part of Boſton. Alſo a large and commodious dwelling-houſe ſuitable for a large family, with a large yard, garden, barn, good pump, & ciſtern, &c. ſituate alſo at the weſterly part of Boſton, all belonging to the eſtate of the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, late of Boſton, deceaſ'd.

N. B. The above is ſold for the benefit of the heirs, and as the money is not wanted, good ſecurity for the greateſt part on intereſt will ſuit for pay. Inquire of Daniel Marſh, of Boſton, Executor to the deceaſed's will.

WHEREAS his excellency Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of the province of New-Hampſhire, purſuant to order receiv'd from his Majeſty, granted to a number of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects about 140 townſhips of land then lying in ſaid Hampſhire province, weſt of Connecticut river, and eaſt of the line of the province of New-York, and north of the line of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay government, which grants being made agreeable to ſaid orders from his Majeſty; in conſequence whereof conſiderable ſettlements have been made on ſaid land, by the proprietors to whom ſaid grants were made. And whereas by means of ſome repreſentations ſince made to his Majeſty, he has been pleas'd to annex the ſaid land to the province of N. York, ſince which the governor of New York hath re-granted a conſiderable part of thoſe lands to other Perſons, to the excluſion of the original proprietors, under the ſaid governor Wentworth. And whereas the claimers under the governor of New-York have began to eject many of the ſettlers upon the ſaid Hampſhire governor's grants and more ſuits are ſoon expected to be commenced againſt the ſaid Hampſhire claimants. And it being thought grievous, burthenſome and unjuſt, that any one ſhould be obliged to defend ſaid Hampſhire title alone, ſeeing ſo many are alike intereſted in the cauſe.——Therefore at a meeting of a conſiderable number of ſaid Hampſhire proprietors held in Sharon, in Litchfield county, on the 23d day of January 1770, it was agreed, that a general meeting of the ſaid Hampſhire claimants be warned by advertiſements in the public prints of this and the neighbouring governments, to be held on the 2d Thurſday of March next, at the houſe of Charles Burrell, Eſq; in Canoan, to conſult and agree upon the beſt method to defend ſaid Hampſhire proprietors; are hereby deſired by themſelves or their agents, to attend ſaid meeting at the ſaid time and place, for the ſaid purpoſe.

TO BE SOLD,
(And enter'd upon immediately)
Situated on the Great Road, and well accommodated for Entertainment,

The great Tavern in Sudbury,

now in the Occupation of Mr. William Bryant: For further Particulars enquire of Zechariah Johonnot, Eſq; in Boſton.

TO BE SOLD,

A very good Farm lying in the

South Part of Dedham, about 15 Miles Diſtance from the Town-Houſe in Boſton, and half a Mile South from the Great Road leading to Walpole, containing between 230 and 240 Acres, all very good Land, and lies in one whole Piece. Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may have it upon eaſy Terms, paying ſome Part of the Money down, and the other to be upon Intereſt with good Security. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may inquire of Edes and Gill, Printers, and know further.

TO BE LETT,

A Dwelling-Houſe, with a convenient Malt-Houſe adjoining, in White-Bread Alley, at the North Part of the Town. Enquire of the Printers.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Captain Alexander Engliſh, late of Boſton, Mariner, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Mary Engliſh, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate. And all that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

TO BE SOLD BY
George Spriggs,
Gardener to JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſq;*

A Large Aſſortment of Engliſh Fruit Trees grafted and innoculated of the beſt and richeſt Kind of Cherry Trees, Pear Trees, Plumb Trees, Peach Trees, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Lime Trees, Apple Trees grafted and ungrafted, and ſundry Mulberry Trees which will be fit to tranſplant the next Year, and Medleys. Likewiſe ſeveral Sorts of flowering Shrubs, Bulbus Roots and Buſhes, Aſparagus Roots of one and two Years Growth, which will be ſold at a reaſonable Price, and ſundry other Sorts not mentioned here.

|| Turn to Index Vol. 2, to Find Merchants agreement. & as Fleet did by Wm Jackſons advertisement, ſee page 35.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

ON Saturday Morning last, a true Female Friend to American Liberty, presented Capt. M'Dougall with a fine Saddle of Venison, marked with the important No. 45, in Allusion to the 45th Page of the Votes and Proceedings of our House of Assembly, in which the Paper that furnished the Occasion for that Gentleman's Commitment is printed at Length. The abovementioned small, tho' sincere Testimony of Approbation, afforded an agreable Repast for himself and some of his Friends, in whose Sentiments, even a Goal in Connection with a noble Struggle for Liberty, contains nothing horrible. Most People are of Opinion, that his Case is similar to that of Mr. Wilkes, in Instances more important than the No. 45, and even in this Similarity, many think there is something providential. Capt. M'Dougall is so warmly espoused, that in the two first Days of his Confinement, he was visited as a true Son of Liberty, by upwards of two hundred of the Friends of American Liberty of all Ranks.

MANY of my Friends who have honoured me with their Visits since my oppressive Confinement in this Place, have advised me, as I intend to devote a considerable Part of my Time to do justice to the Public, in the Cause for which I am imprisoned, to appoint an Hour from which it will be most convenient for me to see my Friends: I do therefore hereby notify them, that I shall be glad of the Honour of their Company, from Three o'Clock in the Afternoon till Six.

I am, Gentlemen,
With great Esteem and Gratitude,
New-Goal, Your very humble Servant,
February 10, 1770. ALEX. M'DOUGALL.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Yesterday, the Forty-fifth Day of the Year, forty-five Gentlemen, real Enemies to internal Taxation, by, or in Obedience to external Authority, and cordial Friends to Captain M'Dougall, and the glorious Cause of American Liberty, went in decent Procession to the New Goal; and dined with him, on Forty-five Pounds of Beef Stakes, cut from a Bullock of Forty-five Months old, and with a Number of other Friends, who joined them in the Afternoon, drank a Variety of Toasts, expressive not only of the most undissembled Loyalty, but the warmest Attachment to Liberty; its renowned Advocates in Great Britain and America, and the freedom of the Press. Before the Evening the Company, who conducted themselves with great Decency, separated in the most cordial Manner, but not without the firmest Resolution, to continue united in the glorious Cause.

BOSTON, February 26, 1770.

Last Monday Evening about 9 o'Clock, the Tan-House of Mr. Samuel Sergeant of Chelsea, was consumed by Fire, together with a large quantity of Leather.

The Corporation of the College in Rhode-Island Government met at Warren on the 7th Instant, and voted 21 to 14, that the EDIFICE be built at Providence.

By the last Advices from London, we learn, That the Non-Importation Agreement of the Merchants in America, begins to be severely felt by the Manufacturers, as to render it very necessary for Parliament to do something for their Relief, that if we continue to be united and firmly to adhere in this salutary Measure we may be sure of success. The Ministry begin to see that they have been deceived by the fallacious representations of some interested Tools on this side the Water, they no longer believe that the opposition in America is a petty dying Faction, that instead of the Colonies being irresolute and divided, they are more firmly united than ever, and that they can neither be intimidated nor amused; in short that the Ministry had hitherto built much upon accomplishing their Scheme for raising a Revenue in America, from the disunion of the Colonies, that they now found themselves mistaken, and that they had built upon a wrong foundation. We furthtr learn, that Sir Francis Bernard never will or can have any connections with us, or be able either to serve or hurt us.

One Day last Week a Number of *Patriot Ladies* met at the House of John Gore, Esq; of this Town, when their Industry at the *Spinning Wheel* was at least equal to any Instance recorded in our Paper. It is principally owing to the indefatigable Pains of Mr. William Molineux; and it will be said to his lasting Honor, that the laudable Practice of Spinning is almost universally in Vogue among the Female Children of this Town; whereby they are not only useful to the Community, but the poorer Sort are able in some Measure to assist their Parents in getting a Livelihood.—The Use of the Spinning-Wheel is now encouraged, and the pernicious Practice of Tea-drinking equally discountenanced, by all the Ladies of this Town, excepting those whose Husbands are *Tories* and Friends to the American Revenue-Acts; and a few Ladies who are Tories themselves.

Last Thursday se'nnight, the Rev. Mr. AMOS ADAMS, of Roxbury, was married to Mrs. MEARS, Widow of Mr. JOHN MEARS, of that Town.

Last Thursday Evening Mr. HENDERSON INCHES, Merchant, was married to Miss SALLY JACKSON, eldest Daughter of Col. JOSEPH JACKSON, of this Town.

On Thursday last in the Forenoon a barbarous Murder (1) attended with *many* aggravating Circumstances, was committed on the Body of a young Lad of about eleven Years of Age, Son to Mr. —— Snider of this Town. A Number of Boys had been diverting themselves with the Exhibition of a Piece of Pageantry near the House of *Theophilus Lillie*, who perhaps at this Juncture of Affairs may with the most Propriety be describ'd by the Name of an IMPORTER. (2) This Exhibition naturally occasion'd Numbers to assemble, and in a very little Time there was a great Concourse of Persons, especially the *younger Sort*.—One *Ebenezer Richardson*, who has been many Years employ'd as an under Officer of the Customs, long known by the Name of an INFORMER, and consequently a Person of a most abandon'd Character, it seems, took Umbrage at the suppos'd Indignity offer'd to the *Importer*, (3) and soon became a Party in the Affair—He first attempted to demolish the Pageantry; and failing in the Attempt he retired to his House which was but a few Rods from the Exhibition. Several Persons passing by the House, Richardson who seem'd to be determin'd to take this Occasion to make a Disturbance, without the least Provocation, gave them the most opprobrious Language, charging them with Perjury, &c. which rais'd a Dispute between them—This, it is suppos'd, occasion'd the Boys to gather nearer Richardson's House; and he thinking he had *now* a good Colouring to perpetrate the Villainy, threatned to fire upon them, and swore by GOD that he would make the Place too hot for some of them before Night, and that he would make a Lane through them if they did not go away. Soon after a Number of Brickbats or Stones were thrown among the People from Richardson's House; but the Witnesses, who were sworn before the Magistrates, declared that it did not appear to them, that till then any Sort of Attack was made by the People on the House. This however brought on a Skirmish, and Richardson discharg'd his Piece loaden with Swan Shot at the Multitude, by which the unhappy young Person above-mentioned was mortally wounded, having since died of his Wounds——A Youth, Son to Capt. John Gore, was also wounded in one of his Hands and in both his Thighs, by which his Life was endanger'd; but he is likely soon to recover of his Wounds—During this tragical Scene, one *George Wilmot*, who was a Seaman or an Officer on Board the Liberty Sloop lately in the Service of the Commissioners, was present in the House, and an Abettor to Richardson, and appears by the Evidence to have been very active in the Affair——As soon as they could be taken, for they made all possible Resistance, being armed with Muiquets and Cutlasses, they were carried to Faneuil-Hall; and upon Examination before four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, a Cloud of Witnesses appearing against them, they were committed to the County Goal under close Confinement, for a legal Trial before the Superior Court of the Province to be held here next Month.

The worthy Mr. Mc Dougal of New-York will be justly celebrated by Posterity as the first who has suffer'd *actual Imprisonment* for asserting the Cause of American Liberty. A very distinguish'd Patriot in this Town was *long before* made the Object of the Fury of the cursed Cabal; and by the good Providence of GOD escap'd an Assassination evidently intended in September last, tho' not without the Loss of Blood: And the barbarous Treatment this Gentleman then met with, tho' not yet reveng'd, is not forgot——Others have suffer'd in their Reputation—Others in their Estates; having endur'd the fiery Trial of modern Courts of Admiralty, where they have been harrass'd and distress'd for no other apparent Reason but their being steady & able Advocates for the Cause.——This innocent Lad is the first, whose LIFE has been a Victim to the Cruelty and Rage of *Oppressors!* Young as he was, he died in his Country's Cause, by the Hand of an execrable Villain, directed by others, who could not bear to see the Enemies of America made the *Ridicule of Boys*. The untimely Death of this amiable Youth will be a standing Monument to Futurity, that the Time has been when *Innocence itself was not safe!* The Blood of *young Allen* may be cover'd in *Britain*: But a thorough Inquisition will be made in *America* for that of *young Snider*, which crieth for Vengeance, like the Blood of righteous *Abel*. And surely, if Justice has not been *driven from its Seat*, speedy Vengeance awaits his Murderers and their *Accomplices*, however secure *they* may think themselves *at present*: For whoso sheddeth, or *procureth the shedding* of Man's Blood, BY MAN SHALL HIS BLOOD BE SHED.

Upon the Examination of the Murder committed last Thursday, Wilmot, the Accomplice, in giving an Account of himself said, that he was sent with a Message from one of the Crown Officers to Richardson's House—and tho' he added that the Message did not relate to the Pageantry near the House of Lillie the *Importer*, yet if it be true that Richardson immediately upon receiving the Message, went into Lillie's House, and from thence began to act his villanous Part, which is commonly reported, the World will judge of the Probability of the additional Part of this Fellows Story—He has since denied the whole—but no one will wonder at—

We are assured that not less than eleven Shot were found in the Body of the unfortunate Boy, who was inhumanly murdered by the infamous Informer on Thursday last.

It is hoped the unexpected and melancholly Death of young Snider will be a Means for the future of preventing any, but more especially the Soldiery, from being too free in the Use of their Instruments of Death.

It is confidently reported that Wilmot was employed by ——————, to act a Part with the INFAMOUS RICHARDSON, in a late tragical Affair.

We are assured from pretty good Authority, that Wilmot had been a considerable Time in the Service of the Commissioners; and that he had a PETITION before the BOARD at the Time the late barbarous Murder was committed. *vid pa. 56.*

The unfortunate Parents of the young Lad who last Week fell a Sacrifice, to the Rage and Malice of an old Offender and *his Abettors*, however *hitherto* destin'd by the Providence of God to the humble State of lower Life, we are told are Persons of Sobriety, Industry and good Morals.

It is said that the Funeral of the young Victim THIS AFTERNOON at Four o'Clock, will be attended by as *numerous* a Train as ever was known here.—It is hoped none will be in the Procession but the Friends of Liberty, and then undoubtedly *all* will be hearty Mourners.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE general Sympathy and Concern for the Murder of the Lad by the base and infamous Richardson on the 22d Instant, will be a sufficient Reason for your Notifying the Publick that he will be buried from his Father's House in Frogg-Lane, opposite Liberty-Tree, on Monday next, when all the Friends of Liberty may have an Opportunity of paying their last Respects to the Remains of this little Hero and first Martyr to the noble Cause——Whose manly Spirit (after this Accident happened) appear'd in his discreet Answers to his Doctor, his Thanks to the Clergymen who prayed with him, and the Firmness of Mind he shewed when he first saw his Parents, and while he underwent the greatest Distress of bodily Pain; and with which he met the King of Terrors. These Things, together with the several heroic Pieces found in his Pocket, particularly *Wolfe's Summit of human Glory*, gives Reason to think he had a *martial Genius*, and would have made a clever Man.

A MOURNER.

(Southern Post not in at Eleven o'Clock.)

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'Clock,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

MR. BARDIN's four dapple Grey Horses, a Coach and Harness, a large Sleigh, known by the Name of the Liberty Sleigh.——Also, two good Milch Cows, a neat Curricle Chair, and sundry other Articles.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

The Public are hereby Notified,

That the Managers of Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY, Letter U, are now rolling up the Tickets and making the necessary Preparations for Drawing, which they determine shall Commence very soon.—Those who design to be Adventurers must apply immediately for Tickets or they will be disappointed.

INSURANCE-OFFICE.

The Subscriber begs Leave to inform all Gentlemen concern'd in Trade, that the INSURANCE-OFFICE is Remov'd from Fish-Street to a commodious Place near the Draw-Bridge, where constant Attendance is given, by

Gentlemen your obedient humble Servant,
NATHANIEL BARBER.

Superfine Sugars by the Hogshead.

JAMAICA SUGARS of the very first Quality, perhaps superior to any ever brought to this Market, and very little inferior to Loaf Sugar, to be sold by

William Dennie,
At his Store in King-Street, BOSTON.

For *LONDON*,

The Ship SUSANNA, HENRY JOHNSON, Master; Laying at Long-Wharff, (a prime Sailer, with good Accommodations for Passengers) has great Part of her Cargo engaged, and will depart with all convenient Speed.---For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master, or to FRANCIS GREEN, Kingston.

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BROAD Cloths, Forest Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Cambletts, Tammies, Irish Holland, Checks, Bed Ticken, Callicoes, Stampt Cotton Linnen, Kenting, Linnen and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, Breeches Patterns, &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the New Auction Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane,
Over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,
A Variety of Goods,——Among which are,

IRISH Linnens, plain and figured Lawns, crimson, scarlet & blue Furniture Checks, a good Assortment of other Checks, Linnen and Barcelona and other Handkerchiefs, Silveretts, Cambleteens, Womens silk Stockings, Mens Hose by the Dozen, Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serges, Blankets, Feather Beds, Oznabrigs, &c. &c. &c.

Also half a Dozen Mahogany Chairs, with Leather Bottoms, and one green Harateen Easy-Chair for private Sale.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

N. B. Constant Attendance given at said Auction-Room for private Sale.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN. *from*

Sloop Peggy, Hudson from Maryland. Sloop Harrison, Hooton from North-Carolina. Brig Benning, Gray; and Schooner Elizabeth, Smith from Virginia. Brig Kingston, Davis; Schooner Susanna, Hunt; Schooner Lydia, Gardner; Brig Susanna, Homes; Sloop Nancy & Hannah, Downs from Cape-Nichola. Sloop Hope, Blaney from St. Eustatia. Brig Prudence, Fellows from Surrinam and St. Eustatia. Schooner Abigail, Atwood, from St. Martins. Sloop Nancy, Burgen from St. Lucia.

OUTWARD BOUND. *for*

Sloop Virginia-Packet, Swann for Virginia. Sloop Molly, Chapman for Philadelphia. Sloop St. John, Brown for Antigua. Brig Jamaica-Packet, Dinmore for Jamaica. Brig America, Blodget for Surrinam.

CLEARED OUT. *for*

Schooner Half-Moon Planter, Burk for St. Kitts. Sloop Desire, Goodspeed for New-Haven. Sloop Harrison, Hooton for Philadelphia. Sloop Remembrance, Mereen for Nova-Scotia.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Ten Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 7 *m. after* 12		*Friday*, 26 *m. after*	3
Tuesday, 58 *m. after* 12		*Saturday*, 16 *m. aft.*	4
Wednesday, 47 *m. aft.* 1		*Lord's-day*, 6 *m. aft.*	5
Thursday, 37 *m aft.* 2		*First Qt. a Day. 4 Aft.*	

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

To see the Act establishing the Board pa. 748. Vol. 1— & 4th Commission pa. 253 Vol. 2. & see Account of his Trial & Verdict pa. 95.

(1) James Otis jun.r By Jn.o Robinson & As Jn.o Hancock esq Fathers v a Kink to the Judges — see page 2. (9) See paper pa. 10. ? Vid page 124. Vol. 2. W See page 46. = Turn to Index to Vol. 2. to find agreement. D See molas. act pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (1) vid pa. 53. (2) vid adv. ertisement pa. 4. (3) See page 176. Vol. 2.